present fiscal year, viz: All whose annual compensation does not exceed twelve hundred dollars shall, in addition thereto, be allowed an increased compensation of twenty per cent., and time, and referred to the Committee on Finance. not exceed twelve hundred dollars shall, in addition thereto, be allowed an increased compensation of twenty per cent., and that the same shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwised appropriated: Provided, That this section shall not extend to any person receiving a salary for discharging the duties of more than one office at the same time, or to any person who does not actually discharge the duties of the office for which he receives such salary, or to any person engaged in prosecuting any claim other than his own before any of the Departments or Congress. And that in case any paying or discounting officers of the Government shall pay said additional percentage to any such person, it shall be a misdemeanor all percentage to any such person, it shall be a misdemeanor in the person knowingly paying or receiving such additional percentage, rendering each liable to indictment and punishment by fine and imprisonment: Provided forther, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person whose compensation has been increased at the present session of

Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, moved to insert in the

bill the following section:

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all customs, duties, or imports collected at any custom-house, or at any port of entry in the United States upon goods, wares, merport of entry in the United States upon goods, wares, mer-chandise, or other articles upon which customs, duties, or im-posts are collected by existing laws, shall be collected upon a valuation, to be ascertained as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury, with the aid of the appraisers, shall annually cause to be ascertained the average value of all such goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles subject to duties at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Or-leans; and that upon such valuation hereafter all duties, cus-toms, or imposts upon all such goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles shall be collected at all the ports of entry, and at all custom-houses in the United States until otherwise proat all custom-houses in the United States until otherwise pro ided by law; and that all provisions of existing laws in relat to the imposition of duties, customs, or imports inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order. Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, appealed from this de-

cision; when The CHAIR was sustained: Ayes 86, noes 81. On motion of Mr. FITCH, an amendment was adopte to the effect that no constructive mileage shall be allowed to any Senator. Representative, or Delegate at an extra session called within ten days after an adjournment of

Other amendments were offered, none of which, however, were adopted, when-having considered all the items of the bill-

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House The question being on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole—

Mr. HOUSTON demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

The amendments (about sixty-seven) were then sever ally read, and the question was taken upon all those to which no objection was made, and they were agreed to. The first amendment to which objection was made was

And the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required to levy the same light duties and charges on foreign vessels entering the ports and harbors of the United States, or passing the lighthouses thereof, as are charged by any corporation or by the foreign Governments to the citizens or subjects of which such vessels may belong upon vessels of the United States; said money, when so collected, to be cried to the Treasury, the amount thereof to be reported ann ally to Congress: Provided, such provision shall not conflic with existing treaties.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 66 navs 81.

The next amendment to which objection was made was the one increasing the appropriation of \$5,000 for the salary of the Commissioner to China to \$18,000 for his ported he understood the gentleman from Kentucky All the other amendments to which objection was made

were then agreed to, with the exception of those making appropriations to refund the money advanced by Michigan and North Carolina towards the transportation of volunteers for the Mexican war.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading, was read the third time, and passed, under the operation of the previous question. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the memorials of the ladies of Memphis and citizens of that place asking that the hospital and grounds belonging to the United States may be granted to the widows' and orphans' asylum, submit ted a report, which was ordered to be printed. It sets forth that the United States buildings are in a dilapidated condition and of little or no use to the Government, and expresses the belief that the grounds and hos pital owned by the city of Memphis, if secured to the United States, might be converted into a marine hospital greatly to the advantage of the country and Government. that there is no marine hospital on the Mississippi river nearer than two hundred miles to Memphis, in consequence of which large numbers of boatmen, sick, destitute, and dying, are continually being landed at the city and thrown upon the charity of the inhabitants for assist ance and support. The committee are of opinion that sound policy as well as justice to the people of Tennessee require the establishment of a marine hospital at that city, and propose to accomplish it by an exchange of ground and improvements, and thus to convert the local hospital into a national marine hospital, and therefore report a bill to convey certain land to the city of Memphis on certain

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. WALKER moved to postpone all prior business with a view to take up the homestead bill.

The CHAIR. Reports and the usual morning business

have not yet been disposed of. Reports are in order.

Mr. WALKER was perfectly aware of the fact, and supposed that it was at least in order to make the motion: that he had that right, with other Senators, to whom it had been frequently accorded. The CHAIR.

The motion of the Senator will be put. Mr. WALKER demanded the yeas and nays; which Mr. SHIELDS admitted that he was in favor of the bill.

but opposed to taking it up before the morning business The CHAIR put the question, "Shall the bill be taken up?" and it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Borland, Bright, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Foot, Sebastian, Seward, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Weller—14. NAYS—Mesers, Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Charlton, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, DeSaussure, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, King, Meriwether, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, and Up-

Mr. ATCHISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill for the relief of Robert Grignon, and asked

The bill having been read twice, was explained and advocated by Mr. ATCHISON, in which Messrs. BOR-LAND, DODGE, of Wisconsin, CASS, and WALKER par-

ticipated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. RESOLUTION SUBMITTED.

Mr. MERIWETHER submitted the following resolution, which lies over under the rule: Resolved, That the President of the United States be re quested to inform the Senate what amount of public money has been paid to General Winfield Scott and Gen. Franklin Pierce, respectively, from the time of their first entrance into the public service up to the present date, distinguishing between regular and extra compensation; also, for what said were paid, whether for pay proper, rations, forage, borses, mileage, transportation, servants, quarters, fuel, medical attendance, or commutation for any of the preceding

Also, that he inform the Senate what amount of extra com pensation has been claimed by either; the items of each and every such claim; when first presented, and when and to whom allowed or rejected, and the official reasons given at the time for such allowance or rejection; and whether any item or items, claim or claims, once disallowed, were subsequently presented for payment; and, if so, how often, and when; and if subsequently allowed or paid, by whom, and when, and the amounts thereof; and the reasons for such allowance, and the amounts

And that he also inform the Senate whether either of the above named Generals has received from the public treasury offices or employment, and the amount of such pay and emolu-ments, and the time when paid; and whether any claim or claims have been presented for the discharge of the duties of two or more offices or employments at the same time by either of them, and disallowed; and, if so, by whom disallowed, when,

and for what reasons then given.

And that he also inform the Senate whether either of the above named Generals has ever, under color of charging for per centage, or for extra compensation, or for any other reason or reasons, or in any manner or form, applied to his own use, or retained in his hands, any of the public funds or property, without authority of law; and if so, when, and the amount or value thereof; and whether the amount thus applied or retained, or any part thereof, has ever been repaid to the

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in-structed to inquire into the expediency of making an approthe payment of such balances as have been re-

of Representatives making appropriations for the civil ! tional armories.

On motion by Mr. BUPLER, the bill from the House o Representatives to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other puroses, was read and referred to the Committee on the

liciary.

The bill making appropriations for the current and con-tingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations, for the year ending June 30 1853, was read a third time as amended and passed.

SPECIAL ORDER. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the mo tion made by Mr. Cass, on the 8d instant, that the mes sage of the President of the United States communicating information in relation to the fisheries be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; when

Mr. SOULE rose and addressed the Senate at length, and was followed by Messrs. CASS, BUTLER, and SEW-ARD, the latter of whom gave way for a motion to postnone the further consideration of the subject until Saturday next: which, after considerable discussion, was agreed to The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Ex-ecutive business; and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; the question pending being on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a

And the question being taken, the bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time, and, being engrossed, was subsequently read the third time and passed.

THE WHEELING BRIDGES. The SPEAKER announced as the next business in order the consideration of the bill declaring the Wheeling bridges awful structures and post roads.

Mr. WOODWARD addressed the House, maintaining

that, under the article of the constitution granting to ongress the power to regulate commerce am veral States, this question belonged to the Legislature of the country, and not to the Supreme Court of the United States

Before he concluded his remarks the morning hour ex-

Mr. McLANAHAN said that in the early part of the session the subject of the Wheeling bridges was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He had had in his possession some two months a report on this subject from the minority of that committee, but it was well known to the following, inserted in committee on motion of Mr. | the House that they had not yet been called upon to report. This subject being now under consideration, he asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit the minority report of the Committee on the Judiciary, that it might be printed. There being no objection, the minority report was re-

ceived and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, called up the joint resoution providing a settlement with Thomas Ritchie, assignee of William M. Belt, for the printing of the 81st ongress, heretofore reported from the Committee on Public Printing, the consideration of which had been postponed to this day.

Mr. HOUSTON said that when this bill was first re-

outfit and salary. The amendment was agreed to: Yeas say that he would not press its consideration until the general appropriation bills should all have been considered. by the House. He hoped, therefore, that as some of the most important appropriation bills had not yet been disposed of, the gentleman would consent to the postpone-ment of this subject to some other day. Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, replied that when he re-

ported this bill a large number of its friends insisted that it should be considered at an early day; but, to accommodate the gentleman from Alabama, he consented that A bill for it should be postponed to this day, expecting that by this time the principal appropriation bill would be disposed of. That bill had now passed, and he insisted upon the bill sending being now taken up and considered. He be leved it could be disposed of in an hour. Mr. HOUSTON then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until this day two weeks; which

otion was negatived: Ayes 51, noes 66.

Before any action was taken on the bill—
A message was received from the Senate stating that

that body had passed the Indian appropriation bill with amendments. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON the bill and amendments were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, in the chair,) and proceeded o consider the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853.

Mr. MEADE submitted some remarks to the House in support of an amendment which he gave notice he intendoffer to the bill, making an appropriation for the payment of a company of Petersburg volunteers who went to Canada in the late war with Great Britain. Mr. SCUDDER then addressed the committee an hour

on the subject of the fisheries. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, followed, and replied to the remarks made by Mr. Olds some time—since in reference to the connexion of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, with the Gardiner claim. He pronounced as false the charge of perjury or of wilful fraud upon the Treasury on the part of that gentleman, and proceeded to refer to "Galphinisms" which occurred under Democratic lministrations.

Mr. SKELTON then obtained the floor, when-The committee took a recess until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The committee resumed its session at seven o'clock,

about twenty members being in attendance. Mr. SKELTON said that he rose for the purpose of re leeming a pledge made to the House a few days since. It would be recollected that in a discussion which then took place a charge was brought against his State by the norable member from Arkansas, (Mr. Johnson) charge which was derogatory to the fair fame of that State, and which appeared to demand a reply and explanation. He would state that whatever remarks he might now make, were not intended to have a personal bearing. for the gentleman from Arkansas who brought this charge against his State, afterwards made such an explanatio as to satisfy him that he had no intention of slandering the State of New Jersey or her representatives. The re mark made by the gentleman was that "the State of New Jersey levied a tax upon passengers passing through it, for the purpose of supporting its Government." It was this point to which he wished to reply. At the time the charge was made he pronounced it unfounded, and asserted that there was no truth in it; and he would now reiterate that there was no tax levied upon any stranger eassing through the State of New Jersey. All citizens the States of this Union, whether from the East, West, North, or South, had the privilege, without restraint or taxation, to pass through the State of New Jersey. This State had ever shown a solicitude to guard the interests of the citizens of every State, and to guard persons passing through its limits from imposition by chartered associations. He then referred to the past history of the

State to show that its character was beyond reproach. Mr. NEWTON gave the outlines of a speech which he tended to publish, in which he said he proposed to show by the Constitution that there was no power in the Naional Legislature to legislate upon the subject of slavery. He contended that the fugitive-slave law was unconstitu tional, too severe and stringent in its provisions, and that every attempt to enforce it was attended with decidedly

more evil than benefit.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. I understood the gentleman to say that he would go with the Freesoilers, wherever Am I correct?

that party should go. Am I correct Mr. NEWTON. You are correct? Mr. JONES. I ask the gentleman if he is not a suporter of Gen. Scott?

Mr. NEWTON. I am not. Mr. ROSS gave at length the reasons which would influence him against any modification of the tariff of 1846 particularly any modification which would render its dupay or emoluments for discharging the duties of more than ties more protective than they now are. He was opposed one office or employment at the same time; and, if so, what to what was called the home valuation, and in favor of ad valorem duties, looking forward with pleasurable emotions to the period when commerce shall be less

shackled than it is now. Mr. FAULKNER gave notice of an amendment which

strongly as it was possible for people to give him instruc-tions, to bring to the notice of Congress the oppressions under which the people labor who are connected with United States; and if so, what amount, and when so repaid; and whether any amount of public money or property which has ever come to the hands or possession of either of them remailitary system which has been in operation in these armories ence 1842. He brought this subject before the military system which has been in operation in these armories eince 1842. He brought this subject before the Committee on Military Affairs, and that committee by a unanimous vote, he believed, had ordered to be reported to the House a bill to abolish the military system, and restore the civil superintendents which existed prior to 1842. He was yet in hopes that that bill would come up ported by the late Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, to be due to ported by the late Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, to be due to in regular course for action; but he desired, in giving notice of this amendment, simply to avail himself of this he United Stases during the war of 1812.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the bill from the House published speech, his views in full upon the subject of na-

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, alluded to recent political events in reference to the Presidency. He replied to the speech of Mr. Toonus, made some time since, and in the course of his remarks declared that the Union was never in danger. Outside of this hall there was no excitement except such as proceeded from it. The object and in the course of his remarks declared that the Union was never in danger. Outside of this hall there was no excitement except such as proceeded from it. The object of all this disgraceful turmoil and false clamor and ex-citement was to compel both political parties to incorporate into their party creeds a defence and propagation slavery, and this he proceeded to prove.

The committee rose. And then the House, at ten o'clock, adjourned.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1852.

Mr. HOUSTON desired to submit a statement from the select committee appointed to investigate abuses, &c. A witness who had been summoned had refused to take the oath prescribed by law, and he desired to submit a resolution for the action of the Senate.

The CHAIR informed the Senator that it could not be reeived unless the order in relation to private claims was first suspended.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Let it be received by unanimou Mr. HOUSTON then sent to the Chair the following

paper, which was read: The select committee of the Senate, appointed or of August, 1852, report that on the morning of the 13th of August, 1852, John McGinnis appeared before the committee, having been duly summoned as a witness. The committee, by one of its members, read the resolution of the Senate under which they were organized to Mr. McGinnis, and also the form of the oath which he was required to take, which is in

the present occasion touching the matters embraced solution of the United States Senate of the 6th of August, 1852, which you have just heard read, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

Mr. McGinnis was then requested to take said oath, which

he declined doing. The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That John McGinnis, in refusing to take the oath propounded to him by the select committee of the Senate raised on the 6th of August, 1852, has committed a contempt against the authority of this body, and that therefore the Serceant at-arms take him into custody, and imprison him in the all of the District of Columbia until he shall consent to take said oath, or until the further order of the Senate. Mr. HOUSTON. I ask the consideration of the reso-

Mr. CHASE. Let it lie over. And the resolution was laid over under the rules.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar, when the following bills were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: A bill for the relief of the petty officers and seamen he United frigate Missouri.

A bill to confer on John W. Quinney, a member of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, the rights of citizenship of the United States and for other purposes.

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Prioleau, deceased.

A bill for the relief of Purser T. P. McBlair. A bill for the relief of Sally Mathews. A bill for the relief of C. E. Greneaux.

A bill to grant a pension to the widow and children ohn Balster. A bill for the relief of Brevet Major H. L. Kendrick.

A bill for the relief of J. Boyd, of Louisiana. A bill for the relief of John Tucker. A bill for the relief of Mary F. B. Levely. A bill for the relief of Priscilla C. Simmons.

A bill for the relief of Emily Hooe. A bill for the relief of George Stealey. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Armistad. A bill for the relief of Catharine Proctor Hayden, onl

child and heir of John White, deceased, late a licutenar colonel in the fourth Georgia battalion of the revolution A bill for the relief of Mary E. D. Blaney, widow of the late Major George Blaney.

SENATE BILLS PASSED. The following Senate bills having been engrossed were then read a third time and passed: An act for the relief of the legal representatives Henry King.

An act for the relief of Maria Taylor.

An act for the relief of Santiago E. Arguello. An act for the relief of Henry C. Miller, Philip Thom on, and Jesse P. Turley.

An act for the relief of Isaac Adams.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Wn An act for the relief of Abigail Stafford. An act for the relief of Robert Grignon.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED. The following bills from the House of Representatives were considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading, and were severally read a third time and

An act for the relief of Monmouth B. Hart, Joel Kelly, and Wm. Close, sureties of the late Benj. F. Hart, a purser in the United States navy. An act for the relief of Sergeant Leonard Skinner. An act for the relief of Semoice, a friendly Creek In-

Numerous bills were considered, and objections having been made which would lead to debate, they were passed over under the rule. The PRESIDENT of the Senate, with the unanimous consent of the body, presented a communication from the

Navy Department: NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 12, 1852. SIR: In compliance with the Senate's resolution of the 6th instant, calling for copies of all contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Navy for the use of the dry dock in California, I have the honor to state that but one contract has been contemplated by this Department for the lease of the dock referred to, and that one is incomplete, a copy of which is here-

It will be seen that the contract referred to has not receive the signature of the Secretary of the Navy; this is in conse-quence only of the delay in furnishing a satisfactory certificate of the competency of the party to the contract of the first part o respond to the full amount of the forfeiture stipulated in the instrument; when such certificate is furnished it will be

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedie ervant, JOHN P. KENNEDY. Hon. Ws. R. Kiso, President of the Senate. On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration f Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SMART, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts for certain services of her militia during the late war; which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

POST ROUTE BILL.

Mr. OLDS, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill establishing certain post routes; which was read three time

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL ARMORIES. Mr. GORMAN, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to restore the civil superintendency of the national armories at Har-

of a reform in our present lighthouse system, declaring that our lighthouse establishment would not compare, either in point of utility, efficiency, or economy, with the

lighthouse establishments of Europe generally, and espe-cially with those of France and England.

Mr. FAULKNER moved to amend the bill by inserting therein a proviso to abolish the present military superintendents of national armories, and restore the civil super intendents which existed prior to 1842.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. HOUSTON, under instructions from the Committee
of Ways and Means, moved to add to the bill a section
enacting that so much of the act making appropriations
for the support of the army for the year and for the Support for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June, 1851, as provides extra pay to the commissioned offi cers and soldiers of the United States serving in Orego and California, be and the same is hereby continued in force for one year from the first day of March, 1852. After debate, on motion of Mr. WEIGHTMAN, the

forces serving in New Mexico were included in the pre-visions of this section. On motion of Mr. HAVEN, a proviso was added to the section that said officers and men shall receive only onehalf of the increased amount over the regular pay allowed

Mr. BISSELL moved to add to the bill an item appro priating \$20,000 for the purpose of testing the practica-bility of employing camels on the plains, as a substitute in part for horses

Mr. B. said that the subject of introducing the camel on the Western plains had engrossed the attention of thinking men—those connected with the administration of the Government as well as others—for many years, and for the last one or two years the Department of had given special attention to the matter. The Secretary of War had informed him that he had made as thorough an investigation into the probable success of the enter-prise as his means enabled him, and he had arrived at the conclusion that camels might with great propriety and benefit be introduced into the public service, and used upon the extensive plains of the West. This appropria-tion was now asked to enable the Secretary of War to make the experiment. The Committee on Military Affairs had reflected upon this subject and recommended the adoption of the amendment he had submitted.

Mr. EVANS remarked that, in addition to what ha been said by the gentleman from Illinois, he would state that this matter was proposed by the Hon. Jefferson Davis a year or two ago. He (Mr. E.) thought that this amendment should be adopted. On account of the want of water in the broad arid plains in Western Texas, New Mexico, and elsewhere, it was found to be impossible to pursu

If these camels should be introduced into the service our troops could with greater facility overtake the Indians, because these animals possessed more speed than horses, and could endure thirst much longer. retary of War, from an investigation of the subject, was satisfied that he could introduce and breed camels on the Western plains, and also obtain persons to take care of them. The amount proposed to be appropriated was small, and if the amendment should be passed, it might and probably would prove the enterprise to be a success ful one. It was indispensably necessary to have some animal to use on the Western plains which could endure thirst.

Mr. HOUSTON confessed that he knew less about this amendment than any that could be offered, for he had not

examined the subject at all. Mr. GORMAN said that he had an objection to the amendment that in his opinion was insuperable. The argument in favor of using these camels on the plains was the want of water. Now, it was universally known that across the plains in Mexico—just such plains as had to be traversed to reach our Western borders—the Government of Mexico had adopted a plan which had been found to be not only a salvation to their people, but a salvation al-so to their army; for Santa Anna would not have been able to have returned from Buena Vista to San Luis Potos without the tanks of water which the Mexican Government had provided along the road. These tanks were filled from the mountains by means of spouts, and they were so arranged along the roads as to be constantly supplied with

Mr. BISSELL. In reference to these tanks, I have seen them as dry as a powder-flask.
Mr.-GORMAN. Well, if they were dry, where is the water to be had, if this is not the most convenient mode of bringing water across these arid plains? The dry season lasts six months, and the rainy season the same length of time, and the engineers of the Mexican Government have found this to be the only way of supplying the plains with water. He had seen these tanks dry and stagnant, but had been compelled to drink out of them notwith-standing, and so had the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. BISSELL.

Mr. VENABLE said that he had had his attention called to this subject during the last year, and he was satisfied that there was no experiment in which the War Depart-ment could engage which was likely to be more profitable and which would save the Government more expense. The history of the East presented the fact that whatever iments had taken place in the modes of transportaion and travel throughout the world, the camel was still the ship of the desert. He had never seen any proposideration of the House. If the experiment should fail, the Government would lose but a small amount; and if it should prove successful, it would save a great expense to

Mr. McCORKLE considered the idea of introducing the camel as novel, if not ridiculous. The time had been when the routes to California were unexplored; but on the northern route there was no occasion for being out of water a single hour. The southern route, however, was without water, and for thirty, forty, and sixty miles there was a sandy desert; but when the emigrant was informed

of this, he took the other route. Mr. BISSELL inquired if there was not a stretch of some sixty or seventy miles without water? Mr. McCORKLE was understood to reply in the affir-

Mr. BISSELL said that he advocated the employment camels independent of the fact of there being no water. It was well worthy the experiment to see whether the camel could not be successfully made use of on the plains and its species propagated.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Other amendments were offered to the bill, but none of them were agreed to, except two or three changing the amounts appropriated for certain objects, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the committee then ros and reported the bill to the House. The amendments made in committee were then concur

red in, with the exception of the one making an appropri tion of \$20,000 for the purpose of testing the prability of employing camels on the plains; before taking the question on which-The House adjourned.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH .- On Tuesday last, a child three rears of age, son of Francis R. Trow, of Cambridge, was hockingly burnt by his clothes taking fire from lighted natches. The child died of his injuries on Wednesday. The guardians of the child were absent from home at th time of the accident.

mittee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to restore the civil superintendency of the national armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield; which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

THE WHEELING BRIDGES.
The House then resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Wheeling bridges lawful structures and post roads.

Mr. WOODWARD resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday on this subject.
Mr. THOMAS M. HOWE entered into an argument to prove that the Wheeling bridge is an obstruction to navigation and a public nuisance. Before he concluded his remarks—

The morning hour expired.

THE Voltaic Lenox.—The celebrated Professor Bakoffner has been making some experiments lately at the London Polytechnic Institution, with a new magnetic or electric vegetable pile, discovered by Dr. LeMolt, a surgeon. It consists simply and solely of a lemon, possessing in itself the elements of the galvanic pile, the exciting acid, the porous membrane, and the reservoir which is formed by the lemon skin. The length of its action depends on the amount of citric liquid the frait contains, and its influence can be actively felt for eight cays. This simple and ingenious voltaic pile can decompose water, acts powerfully on the magnetic needle, precipitates metals, and can, in the shape of a battery of six or eight lemon, possessing in itself the elements of the galvanic pile, the exciting acid, the porous membrane, and the reservoir which is formed by the lemon skin. The length of its action depends on the amount of citric liquid the frait contains, and its influence can be actively felt for eight cays. This simple and ingenious voltaic pile can decompose water, acts powerfully on the magnetic needle, precipitates metals, and can, in the shape of a battery of six or eight cays. This simple and ingenious voltaic pile can decompose water, acts powerfully on the magnetic needle, precipitates metals, and can, in the shape of a battery of six or eight cays.

It would be a THE VOLTAIC LENON.—The celebrated Professor Bakoffne their destination, as they would not be sent fruitlessly.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution providing for a settlement with Thomas Ritchie, assignee of William M. Belt, for the printing of the 31st Congress.

Mr. STANLY moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until next Tuesday week.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, said that if the bill should be postponed until Tuesday week, it might as well be postponed until Tuesday week, it might as well be postponed indefinitely.

Before the question was taken upon the motion of Mr. STANLY—

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution to close all debate on the army appropriation bill in one hour after the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union so as to extend the debate to two hours; which was disagreed to.

The resolution of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, sands and purports of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853.

Mr. MACE replied to the remarks of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening, and contended that Intelligence of pennsylvania, delivered last evening the same pen

in the State of Iowa, by proclamation bearing date the 29th of July ultimo, are hereby indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create three additional land districts in the State of Iowa,' approved August 2, 1852, by which nearly all the lands in said proclamation have been detached from the above old districts, and that said lands will be re-proclaimed at the earliest day practicable after the new offices shall have been duly organized.

MILLARD FILLMORE. John Wilson,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- This Society has appropriated \$250 for premiums, to be awarded at the annual fair to be held in September next. A discretionary premium of \$20 will be given for the best display of agricultural implements, besides which premiums will be distributed for ploughing and harrowing, amounting to \$34; for cattle, premiums of \$5 to \$1, amounting to \$28.50; for horses, premiums of \$10 to \$2.50, amounting to \$35; for sheep, premiums of \$5 to \$1, amounting to \$16; for swine, premiums of \$4 to \$2, amounting to \$16; and for poultry, premiums of \$1 and \$2. The ladies' department will also dispense premiums of \$1 and \$2, amounting in all to \$16, and household affairs \$27, together with premiums for domestic fabrics, vegetables,

FAST WORK.—We are informed that five young men, John Norris, D. Siverling, Joseph Cole, Martin Lasher, and S. W. Kepler, mowed fourteen acres of meadow for Jacob Kepler, of Venango borough, on the 27th ultimo, which yielded twenty-eight tons of hay. We call this fast work, and think it can't be beat.—Penn. paper.

"TAKE MY HAT."-While Miss LUDLUM, a danseuse at th Cleveland theatre, was delighting an audience with her fantastic gyrations a few nights since, a spectator, in the height of his joy, cast his white beaver at her feet. The dancer picked it up and retired amid thundering applause, leaving the generous donor covered with glory, but without a hat.

A MAHOMMEDAN'S IDEA OF A CHRISTIAN MERCHANT .- SOI years ago a Philadelphia merchant sent a cargo of goods to Constantinople. After the supercargo saw the bales and boxes sately landed, he inquired where they could be stored? "Leave them here; it won't rain to-night," was the reply. "But I dare not leave them thus exposed; some of the goods

might be stolen," said the supercargo.

The Mahommedan merchant burst into a loud laugh, as he replied: "Don't be alarmed; there ain't a Christian within

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at STILLWATER, in the TERRITORY OF MIN-NESOTA, commencing on Monday, the first day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the follow ing named townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian Fractional townships thirty-seven and thirty-eight, on the right bank of St. Croix river, and townships thirty-nine, forty, orty-one, and forty-two, of range twenty. Townships thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, of range

An island in sections thirteen and twenty-four, in township twenty, and townships thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, of range twenty-two.

Townships forty, forty-one, and forty-two, of range twenty-Hennepin Island, or lot 5, section twenty-three, in township

twenty-nine, and an island in section four, of township thirty Townships thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twenty-five. Townships thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, Townships thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of range twenty

Township thirty-nine, of range twenty-eight. Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sale. The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the Unit-ed States, of any of the lands, will be admitted until after the

expiration of the two weeks. Given under my hand at the city of Washington this twen-ty-ninth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hun-dred and fifty-two. MILLARD FILLMORE. dred and fifty-two. By the President:

JOHN WILSON, Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. NOTICE To Pre-emption Claimants and to Lessees, Occupants, and Permittees of Mineral Lands.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver at Stillwater, and make payment | North of the base line and east of the fourth principal fore the day appointed for the public sale, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. And every person having the right, under the act entitled "An act to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1847, as lessees, occupants, or permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases or permits any of the lands enter to the extent of their leases or permits any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, and who are entitled, under the act entitled "An act to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district, in Michigan, and the Chippewa district in Wisconsin," approved 26th September, 1850, "to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits, respectively," at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre; or, if covering more than one full section, entitled, "on the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section," at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver at Stillwater, and make payment. per acre, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver at Stillwater, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and be-fore the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, MILLARD FILLMORE. President of the United States of America, do hereby de-lare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF WISCONSIN. at the periods hereinafter mentioned.

At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, a pertion of which is situated in the late Menominee cession, viz: North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian. Townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range eleven. Fractional township twenty-one and township twenty-two,

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian. Townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range one.

Townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,

range twelve.

of range two.

Townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range three.

nineteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four,

Townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range four.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and parts of townships situated in part in the late Menominee cession, to wit: North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian Townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, (except section

one, and sections eleven to fourteen,) and townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range five.

Fractional township thirteen, on the left bank of Wisconsin river, including the islands in the river; townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one; sections eleven to fourteen, twenty-two to twenty-eight, and thirty to thirty-six, in township twenty-two; sec-tions one to twelve, fifteen to twenty; and section thirty, in township twenty-three, township twenty-four, and the parts of fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, east of the main channel of Wisconsin river, of range six.

Fractional township thirteen, on the left bank of the Wis-consin river, including the islands in the river; townships

fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one; sections one and seven to thirty-six, in township twenty-two; sections four to eight, in township township twenty-two; sections four to eight, in township twenty-three; sections six, seven, seventeen to twenty and twenty-eight to thirty-three, in township twenty-four; the part of township thirty-one, situated east of the main channel of Wisconsin river, and township thirty-two, of range seven.

Fractional township tecles on the left bank of Wisconsin river, and including the islands in the river, (except the east half and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one; the east half, and the east half of the northwest quarter of thirteen, the east half and southwest quarter of section twenty-five, and the east half and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the same section;) township fourteen (except section one, the east half of three, section eleven (except the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen;) township fifteen (except the southwest quarter of section eleven, sections thirteen, twenty-three, and twenty-five, the cast half, the east half of the southwest quarter.

At the Land Office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and parts of townships situated north of Fox and west of Wolf river, in

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Section six and fractional sections seven and eight, on the left bank of the Wisconsin river, including two islands in the river, in township twelve; sections four, six, eight, eighteen, twenty, twenty two, twenty eight, thirty, and thirty-two, in fractional township thirteen, on the left bank of the Fox river; sections six, eight, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, and thirty-four, in township fourteen, on the left bank of Fox river and Buffalo lake; sections two, four, the northwest quarter and the west half and northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of five, and sections six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, and thirty, in township fifteen, on the left bank of Buffalo Lake; and townships sixteen (except the south half of section thirty-five,) secenteen, eighteen, interest, theenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range nine.

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, and sections two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty-two, twenty-four, and twenty-six, in fractional township fifteen, on the left bank of Fox river and Buffalo lake; township sixteen, (except the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; sections thirty-one, thirty-three, and the west half and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thenty-five;) and townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty twenty-one, townty-twe, twenty-four, of range ten. North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

east quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five;) and townships secenteen, eighteen, nincteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range ten.

Sections two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, and thirty, in fractional township fifteen, on the left bank of "Fox river" and

tional township fifteen, on the left bank of "Fox river" and "Lake Puckaway;" section two, the west half of three, sections four to ten inclusive, twelve, fourteen, the northwest quarter, the west half, and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of seventeen, section eighteen, the northwest quarter of nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, of township stateen, on the left bank of Fox river; township secenteen, except the east half and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, twenty-five, the cast half of the southeast quarter of twenty-seven and thirty-five;) and townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two.

of the southeast quarter of twenty-seven and thirty-live;) and townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-twe, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eleven.

Sections six and eighteen, in fractional township fifteen, on left bank of "Fox river" and "Lake Puckaway," sections six and eighteen, of fractional township sixteen, on the left bank of "Fox river." Section two, the northwest quarter, the parts of the northwest quarter, the section of the northwest quarter. of "Fox river." Section two, the northwest quarter, the north half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section three, sections four to eight, the northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of nine, sections ten, twelve, and fourteen, the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of seventeen, and sections eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, and thirty-four, of fractional township secution, on the left bank of "Fox river;" township eighteen, (except the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenship nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twelve. Sections four, six, eight, ten, and eighteen, in fractional township eighteen, on the left bank of "Fox river;" (except the south half of the southeast quarter of sections eleven, thirteen, the south half and the south half of the northeast quarter of fifteen, the east half and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of nineteen, and sections eleven, thirteen, the south half and the south west quarter of the southeast quarter of nineteen, and sections west quarter of the southeast quarter of nineteen, and sec-tions twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; frac-tional township nineteen, on the left bank of Lake Pahwaikan, and township twenty, of range thirteen.

Sections two, four, the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of five; section six, the north half

and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of seven; and sections eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-eight, thirty, and thirty-two, in fractional town-ship eighteen, on the left bank of Fox river; fractional town-ship mineteen, north and south of Lake Pahwaikan, (except the east half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of east half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, and the south half and south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, (and sections four, six, eight, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four, and thirty-six, in fractional township twenty, on the left bank of "Fox river" and "Lake Pahwaikan," of range fourteen.

Sections four, six eight, and eighteen in fourteen.

6. Fox river" and "Lake Pahwaikan," of range fourteen. Sections four, six, eight, and eighteen, in fractional township eighteen, on the left bank of "Fox river," and sections seven, eight, the northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter. ter of seventeen, section eighteen, the northwest quarter, the west half and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the west half and northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, and thirty-four, in fractional township nineteen, on the left bank of "Fox river," and "Lake Winneconne," of range fifteen. At the Land Office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on

Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships and fractional townships, viz: North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian Township twenty-three, of range eleven. Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range twelve. Township twenty-nine, of range fourteen. Townships thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range eighteen.

Fractional townships thirty-seven and thirty-eight, on the left bank of the St. Croix river, of range twenty. Fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, situated west of the main channel of the Wisconsin river, of range ax Fractional township thirty-one, situated west of the mair channel of Wisconsin river, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, milkary, and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands, made thereby unfit for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the drys appointed for the commencement of the public sales, respectively—under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'awarm lands' Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," approved September 28, 1850—will be reluded from the sale excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above lands will commence on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall

be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress, for military services rendered to the United States, of the lands, will be admitted until after the expiraon of the two weeks. Given under my hand at the city of Washington this tenth day of August, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President . Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE

To Pre-emption Claimants, and to Lessees, Occupants, and Permittees of Mineral Lands.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. And every person having the right under the act entitled "An act to create an additional Land District in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1847, as lessees, occupants, or permittees, to enter, to the extent of their leases or permits, any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, and who are entitled under the To Pre-emption Claimants, and to Lessees, Occupants, and

permits, any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, and who are entitled under the act entitled "An act to reduce the minimum price of the Mineral Lands in the Lake Superior district, in Michigan, and the Chippewa district, in Wisconsin," approved 26th September, 1850, to enter the land covered by their lesses, occupancy, and permits, respectively, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, or if covering more than one full section, entitled, on the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver at Willow river, and make payment therefor as esoon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,

JOHN WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE
Of the removal of the Land Office from Green Bay to

Of the removal of the Land Office from Green Bay to Menasha, in Wisconsin.

UNDER authority conferred by the second section of the act of Congress, approved June 26, 1834, entitled "An act to create additional land districts in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and in the territory north of the State of Illinois," the Land Office now at GREEN BAY, in the State of Wisconsin, will be removed to the town of MENASHA, and be opened there for business on the first day of September

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1852. MILLARD FILLMORE.

JOHN WILSON, Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. Office.

SALE OF IMPROVED LANDS IN OHIO, ceded by the Wyandots in 1842.—Notice is hereby given, that, under the authority vested in this office by the acts of 3d March, 1843, and 12th July, 1852, the unseld portion of the Improved Lands at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, ceded by the Wyandotts on the 17th of March, 1842, will again be offered at public sale at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on Monday, the 27th day of September next.

day of September next.

By the provisions of the act of 12th July, 1852, the above lands will be offered, subject to the minimum price of not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, without regard to the valuation of the improvements.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twen-

ty-eighth day of July, anno Domini, one thousand eight hun-dred and fifty-two.

JOHN WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office,
july 30—3taw4w